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When space will permit, The Tribune is always glad to print short letters from its friends bearing on current topics, but its rule is that these must be signed, for publication, by the writer's real name; and the condition precedent to acceptance is that all contributions shall be subject to editorial revision.

SCRANTON NOVEMBER 20, 1900.

As the winter season approaches I is accompanied by a long list of personal and household requirements, the continuous demand for which stimulates beginning of the autumn and winter trade. A glance at the advertising columns of The Tribune at all times will give a fair identification of most of the enterprising and sagacious merchants of Scranton. Both buyers and sellers as a rule can advantageously make use of The Tribune's advertising departments in which there are harvests for the liberal advertises and the judicious bargain hunter.

The Bank Examiner.

LL RECORDS of bank thieving have probably been broken by the assistant cashier and bookkeeper of German National bank, at who embezzled one thousand dollars in excess entire capital stock of Unlike Note Teller Alvord, of New York, who had immense resources to draw upon, this last good man to go wrong has displayed most remarkable genius in actirg in a subordinate position and producing a shortage more than double the capital stock of the institution at which he was employed. Investigation shows that his transactions have extended over a period of ten years under the eyes of the officials over him and the bank examiners who made occasional visits to the German National and consulted figures and currency.

This circumstance serves to strengthen the existing doubts of many as to the ability of the bank examiner to accomplish what he is paid to ac-It would seem that in this last instance at least a bank examiner should have been able to detect irregularities before the clerk had succeeded in using up everything in the bank but the books and furniture. In the New York defalcation the criminal had almost unlimited resources to work upon and ample opportunity to cover up his peculations, but in the case of the humble clerk in the country town it was different. The success of Bookkeeper Brown, of Newport, leads to a repetition of the question, Does the bank examiner examine?

The observing citizen intimates that It would be impossible for Tammany to carry on the movement against vice to any length. Without vice there could be no Tammany.

Colonizing Remote Regions.

N SOME of its details the problem of pacification and development which confronts the United States in the Philippines, says the Chicago Record, is similar to that with which the French are striving in Madagascar. The French find themselves in power in a tropical country in which the native population has a crude civilization of its own. Resistance to French rule has not ceased at any time, though a possibility begins to appear that the large army of occupation may be reduced slowly from this time forward. In order to assume the greatest profit from the colony it is desired to extend its commerce and develop its industries as fully as possible. These parallels apply closely to our own conditions in the Philippines, and a Franch solution of one point of difficulty proves interest-

The Record's correspondent in Marseilles writes of an effort made by the French to induce colonization in Madagascar. The military governor of the great island hopes to retain as settlers in the colony such soldiers in the army of occupation as can be tempted to stay after their terms of enlistment expire. The men are offered large land grants and an annual subsidy from the French government of \$434 for two consecutive years. Such settlers must engage to remain for three years, to cultivate the land and to hold themselves in readiness to serve with the defensive forces in the event of an attack by hostile natives. The experiment is proving successful, the allotments have been cultivated profitably under the advice of government experts and many of the farmers after the first year send to France for their families, thus indicating an intention to stay in the colony where they are founding their prosperity.

The question arises if the time is going to come when the United States will need to adopt a similar course in the Philippines. Up to this time virtually the whole American emigration to the Philippines has been composed of a few merchants, traveling salesmen, saloonkeepers and mining prospectors. Some of the American soldiers whose time of enlistment has expired have remained to take up the same employments or the trades in which they happened to be skilled. One of the questions yet to be worked out to an answer is whether or not the islands are to be drilled into an American form of civilization. If they are it cannot be by the teachings of a few merchants and shipping agents in the more attractive ports, nor yet by the adventurous mining prospector. There will have to be many genuine settlers and the development of the natural wealth of the islands by men who will go. to them and stay there. The hasty effort to make a fortune and then to return "home" never yet made a successful colony. With the wide opportunities yet open in America it may not be easy to induce young men to immolate themselves on the altar of

tropical colonization. Will the Mc-Kinley policy include the offer of land grants and subsidies to tempt energetic young men to leave the United States for the Philippines?

The Colorado coroner's jury that deliberated over the ashes of the colored boy who was burned at a stake the other night near Limon, rendered a verdict that "death was at the hands of parties unknown." This must be discouraging to the reporters, telegraph operators and photographers who accompanied the lynching party in order that all details of the horrible scene might be correctly recorded.

Reduction of the South's Representation in Congress.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) THILE THE South will no doubt vigorously oppose the representation in congress of those states which have disfranchised the negro, there are good reasons for believing that such reductions would ultimately contribute to the permanent welfare of that section of the Union.

Cutting down the congressional representation of such states as North and South Carolina, Louisiana and Mississippi is plainly defensible as a matter of political equity and justice, The right and power of congress to do it could not be successfully challenged. The only question involved would be questions of political expediency or wisdom. But when four states have deliberately disfranchised a large element of their citizens in direct violation of the fourteenth and fifteenth Hawaii. amendments to the federal Constitution it may be gravely questioned whether congress should permit any questions of party expediency to interfere with an act of plain justice and equity. The party now in power is not in need of any advantage that might accrue from reducing the strength of these states in congress and in the electoral college. But does not the proposition involve a question of justice to the other states of the Union? Should these states enjoy the unfair advantage of representation in congress based largely upon a population which has been disfranchised?

The total negro population of the four southern states which have disfranchised the colored citizen, according to the census of 1890, was 2,556,647. These states have had twenty-nine representatives in the lower house during the past decade, a representation based upon the total white and negro population. Deducting the population which has been disfranchised and using the ratio which governed the last apportionment these states would be entitled to only fifteen representatives

in congress. Men who are most familiar with political conditions in the South, and who fully understand the influence of the race problem in forcing an unwise and illogical party alignment in every national contest, do not believe that the South would have much to lose from a reduction of its representation in congress. In fact, many believe that it would ultimately work out the elimination of the race question in southern polities, ushering in an era of political sanity and unprecedented strial prosperity for that section. What the South would lose in congressional representation would be inconsequential compared to its vast gain politically and industrially through the gradual elimination of the negro prob-

lem from politics. Having taken its punishment at the hands of the federal congress the South would then be in a position to maintain absolute and permanent control of its local governments, city, county and state, and the fear of "negro domination" would gradually disappear. In course of time we would witness the inspiring spectacle of an honest and progressive alignment of southern states on the issues presented in a national contest. The time would come when the South would no longer vote directly against its honest convictions and its industrial welfare through fear of "negro supremacy."

The spectacle of an entire section of the Union voting solidly every four years for one particular party, no matter what issues may be at stake, is a menace to the nation. The North has divided from time to time on national issues. There is scarcely a state in the North that has not at some time cast a majority in favor of the Democratic party.

The South can no longer stand like a stone wall against progress. The time must come when the states must stand fearlessly and independently for their own material interests and for the industrial welfare of their people. That time will come when the fear of negro domination is cradicated.

Dr. Parkhurst also begins to display a desire to again take a place on the "rush line" in the crusade against vice

Concentrated Food Fad.

ONCENTRATED food experts have again secured a hearing from high government officials and it is announced that the U. S. regulars at one of the military stations will for the next few weeks be made the victims of experiments to determine whether or not the average man in the field who has been tuals consumed upon nature's plan of mastication can be kept alive by concentrated foods prepared in capsules after the manner of nauseating drugs taken as medicine. If the soldier can be persuaded to exist upon pellets, the visionary experts contend, a vast amount of trouble can be done away with in handling supplies of the commissary department. The limit of concentration only will decide whether the trooper who now depends to a certain extent upon the supply train for food shall not be able to start out with a year's rations packed neatly in his

knapsack, taking up no more space than an extra change of underclothing. Concentrated foods in case of illness where required to act as temporary stimulent undoubtedly have their uses, but it is difficult to understand how

service a system of diet so directly at variance with the most simple hygelan rules. Medical authorities have for years been unanimous in the assertion that mastication of food in the mouth is the greatest aid to digestion, and that without this aid the stomach of the most healthy man will soon refuse to do its work. The experiment of pill food was tried upon the German army several years ago and some of the men became insane and committed suicide as a result, and concentrated food falled to obtain foothold in that country. It is believed that if the military authorities are persuaded to adopt this diet for the American soldier the result, though slow in arriving, will be of a character that will make the canned roast beef agitation seem insignificant.

Several members of the royal families of Europe are suffering from illness at present but the old lady of China continues to exhibit her usual vitality.

Oom Paul Kruger has thus far refused to be interviewed. But wait until the \$5,000 magazine article editor

Mr. Croker had his state-room en-

gaged before he began to talk seriously of a crusade against vice in New York. Mr. Croker will no doubt find that this is an off season for the successful

The recent vote shows that it is folly to class Queen Lil as the third party in

cultivation of halos.

Outline Studies of Human Nature

Rude but Convincing.

RURNHAM'S "Leading in Law" gives an amus ing account of the trial of a doctor sued to recover his fee. The case was tried in Georgia many years ago. Robert Toombs appeared for the plaintiff and Alexander H. Stephens for the defendant. When the evi-dence had closed Mr. Stephens told his client, the defendant, that the plaintiff had made out his case, and, as there was no offset, it was usc-less to proceed further, and the best thing the defendant could do was to pay the doctor's claim. The defendant, who was named Peter Bennett, seorned this advice and indignantly replied that he had hired Mr. Stephens to speak for him, and he must say something. Mr. Stethens answered that there was nothing to say; that if Peter thought he could say anything he might address the jury himself, whereupon Peter lelivered himself as follows: "Gentlemen of the jury, you and me is plain farmers, and if we don't stick together these 'ere lawyers and docfors will jis skin and bury us. This 'ere doctor was a new doctor, and I went fur him to come and doctor my wife's sore leg. He come and he put some salve truck to it and some rags, but never done it a bit er good. I don't believe he's no doctor nohow. There is doctors as i doctors, but this 'ere man don't yearn his money and if you send for him as Miss Sal Atkins did fur a nigger boy as was with \$1,000, he jis kills him and wants pay for it!"

"I don't," thundered the doctor. "Did er cure that nigger?" asked Peter. The doctor was silent, and Peter proceeded: "As I was sayin', gintilmin, we farmers, wher we sells our cotton, has got ter giv vally for the money was asks, and doctors ain't none to good to be put to the same rule. And I don't believe this 'ere man is no doctor nohow "Look at my diploma, if you think I'm no

doctor," again interposed the plaintiff.
"His 'di-pipio-mu. Gintilmin, that is a big kin yer? Where is Miss Beaseley's man Sam? Miss Peak's woman Sarah was tended by him and her funeral was app'inted and he had the corpse ready. Where is that likely Bill, as belonged to Mr. Mitchell? Where is that baby gal of Harry Stevens'? She are gone whur dectors cease from troublin' and the infants is at rest. "Gintilmin, he has et chicken enough at my house to pay fur his salve, and I furnished the rags, and I don't spose he charged fur makin' rags, and I don't spose he charged fur makin'

The defendant proceeded along this line at some length, and despite Mr. Toombs' logical statement of the case in reply, Peter Bennett

Sam Jones' Strong Points.

REV. DR. FRANK BRISTOL, paster of the Metropolitan church, in Washington, which s attended by President McKinley, tells a story which he heard one evening while dining at the white house with the president and Bishop Chandler, of the Mathodist church South. The party was talking about revivalists and revivals and the case of the well-known exhorter, Sam Jones, was brought ho.

"The best characterization of Sam Jones preaching I ever heard," said the bishop, "was hat of a good colored brother in Virginia. had just heard Jones preach, and was describing to some of his fellows. "Jist as long as Bre'r Jones sticks to de Scripters," said the colored man, 'he ain't no bet'er preacher than eny uv de rist of us. But when he cuts loose from the Scripters and jist lets 'er sail, den he's de doggondest preacher dat eher pounded a pulpit.' "-Pittsburg Pest.

Then They Felt Sad.

T WAS THE Scottish express, and as it was not due to stop for another six hours, the other nine occupants of the smoker began to get nervous. The tenth passenger, who was sitting in the window corner with a cap pulled over his face, groaned again. The kind-hearted old genace, groaned again. The kind-hearted old gen-theman snoozing opposite unscrewed a flask of cold tea and passed it to his afflicted neighbor. He drank long and eagerly.
"Do you feel better?" asked the giver.

"I do," said he who had groaned, "What ailed you, any way?"

"Yes; what made you groan so?" "Groan! Great Scott, man, I was singing!" Then a great silence fell on that third-class

Thought It Was a Hold-up. HERE is one young man, who will doubtless

entertain his friends for many years to come with the account of the narrow escape from be ing murdered by a bloodthirsty robber or lunatic An exchange tells the story in this wise:
An eccentric Maine preacher was recently driving along a country road, and, overtaking a young man tramping his weary way on foot, invited him to a seat in his sleigh. After he was comfortably seated the preacher rolled the whites of his eyes up under the visor of his cap average man in the field who has been accustomed to enjoy the flavor of victuals consumed upon nature's plan of with an ear-piercing scream and a back some.

sault over the back of the sleigh the young man made for the dense woods, and has never been seen in those parts since.

Just in Time.

A CIRCUS paid a flying visit to a small north ern town not long ago, and the price of admission was sixpence, children under 10 years of age half price. It was Edith's tenth birthday, and her brother Tom, aged 13, took her in the atternoon to see the show. Arriving at the door he put down nine-pence and asked for two front seats.
"How old is the little girl?" asked the money

taker doubtfully "Well," replied Master Tom, "this is he

tenth birthday, but she was not born until rather late in the afternoon."

The money-taker accepted the statement and handed him the tickets. But it was a closs shave.—London Sparr Moments.

Hurt Him Professionally. HE ICE TRUST sensation recalls a good story touching ice which I have never seen in but it is difficult to understand how even the enthusiastic experts in boiled provender can have the assurance to attempt to introduce into the military

gered a terrible storm took place. The win-dows of the room in which he was sitting were broken by hallstones "almost as big as eggs." The proprietor of the hotel noticed that the bar-

turned aside to drop a fear, es the storm scare you?" he ventured ask his guest. "It isn't that," replied the barkeeper, "bu I can't bear to see so much cracked ice wasted on a prohibition state."—New York Mail and

OCTOBER EXPORTS.

October exports have broken all monthly rec-ords in the history of the commerce of the United States, and the ten months of 1900, ending with October, also breaks the record of ex-ports for the corresponding period of preceding years and give assurance that the calendar year of our foreign commerce. The total exports du ing the month of October, as shown by the records of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, were \$163,093,507, or practically double the exports of October, 1894, when they were \$83,653,121. The otal for the ten months ending with Octobe 1900, is \$1,194,775,205, or practically \$500,000,000 or, to be exact, \$499,607,036; while in the coresponding ten months of 1804 imports exceede rts by \$96,663,369. The year 1900 will for he first time in the history of our comme show an export of more than \$100,000,000 value in every month of the year, while for the first time a single month-October, 1600-passes the \$150,000,000 line, being as already stated, \$163, 003,597, against the highest preceding record of \$134,157,225, which was made in March, 1900.

Agriculture, mining and manufactures have jointly contributed to this enormous increase in our export business. The details of the tenth month of the year, October, have not yet been completed, but those for the nine months ending with September show that agricultural exports are \$50,000,000 greater in 1000 than in 189 manufactures, \$60,000,000 greater; products of the mine \$7,000,000 in excess of the correspond-ing months of the preceding year, and products of the forest \$5,000,000 greater than in the nin months of 1809. It is especially in raw cotton and manufactured iron and steel, however, that the greatest growth is shown. Exports of cotton in the single menth of October amounted to over \$90,000,000, against \$28,000,000 in October, 1899; \$30,000,000 in October, 1898, and \$32, 000,000 in October, 1897. Manufactures of iron and steel show for the nine months ending with September (October details not yet being available), \$97,313,060, against \$76,569,205 in the cor espending months of 1800; \$50,000,665 in the orresponding months of 1898, and \$45,693,384 in he corresponding months of 1897, having the nore than doubled in three years' time.

The following table shows the exports in each nonth of the year 1900, comparing the same wit

Exports from		
United States.	1504,	1900.
January	\$85,940,220	\$117,507,158
February	65,175,331	119,426,985
March	70,640,839	134,157,225
April	64,124,812	118,772,580
May		113,427,849
June		109,651,957
July	52,614,176	100,441,793
August	60,770,147	103,576,654
September		115,629,417
October		163,093,597

THE GOLD OF AUTUMN.

The gold of autmn's glory From summer's wealth is born-How bleak would be the twilight gray, Remembering not the morn! And as sweet May was joyous, And jocund June was fair, November's tints the richer glow

Come from youth's splendid prime-How harsh must that soul's vespers be That loved not in love's time! And as that love was tender And strong and true and high, So is the singer's voice most sweet That sings such love gone by!

Ripley D. Saunders, in St. Louis Republic

People's Exchange.

A POPULAR CLEARING HOUSE for the Benefit of All Who Have Houses to Rent, Real Estate or Other Property to Sell or Exchange, or Who Want Situations or Help—These Small Advertisements Cost One Cent a Word, Six Insertions for Five Cents a Word—Except Situations Wanted, Which Are Inserted Free.

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FOR RENT-TEN-ROOM HOUSE, IN FIRST class order; 518 Pine street, between Washington and Adams avenues; furnace, gas, bath rent reduced. Charles P. Jadwin.

For Sale. FOR SALE—CONTENTS OF HOUSE FURNI ture, carpets, bedding, etc. 632 Washington

Wanted-To Buy.

renue.

WANTED-SECOND HAND GO-CART, 221

WANTED-SECOND-HAND SLOT MACHINES; must be in good order; state particulars as to make and price. Address L. M., general de-livery, Scranton, Pa. Business Opportunity.

FOR SALE—MY INTEREST IN A GOOD PAYing business, established ten years; present firm rated high in both agencies; will sell immediately; party engaged in other business. Address, X, this office.

Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED-BY TWO GENTLEMEN, ONE or two rooms, centrally located, with heat and privileges of bath; with or without board, Address Rooms, Tribune office. Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, light and heat. 1120 Mulberry street.

Rooms and Board COMFORTABLE ROOMS AND GOOD TABLE

board; can be obtained in Green Ridge; con-nient locality. Address E. F. C., Tribune of Boarding.

MRS. JAMES P. KENNEDY, LATE OF NEW York city, has opened a first-class boarding house at 544 Adams avenue. German table, Everything new and home like. Table boarding.

Board Wanted. BOARD WANTED-FOR THREE ADULTS AND one small child, in respectable Jew ily, living in first-class neighborhood, price. W. A., Tribune office.

Help Wanted-Female. EXPERIENCED COOK FOR SMALL FAMILY Apply 700 Quincy avenue.

Salesmen Wanted. SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL OUR GOODS by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address, CAN-DEX Mrg. Co., Savannab, Ga.

Recruits Wanted.

SITUATIONS WANTED

SITUATION WANTED-BY A WOMAN, TO DO washing and ironing, or to take washin home; best city references. 526 Pleasant street A YOUNG MAN WANTS A POSITION OF ANY kind; has had six years' experience in gro-cery business and can speak English and German. Address II. E., 615 Lee court, city.

WANTED-BY SINGLE MAN, POSITION AS watchman, or at any other light work. Address 831 Beech street.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTCHER, BY ONE who thorough understands the business. Address Butcher, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A BOY, 16 YEARS old, to work at anything; store preferred. Address 1535 Dickson avenue, Green Ridge.

SITUATION WANTED-TO GO OUT BY THE SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN an office, with a reliable business firm; is a capable bookkeeper. Address Box 274, Factory-ville, Pa.

AMERICAN LADY WOULD LIKE POSITION AS nurse; could assist in plain sewing, or take charge of house. Address, H. J., Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO assist in housework. Apply 732 South Wyom-

POSITION WANTED BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ran, as a bookkeeper or as assistant book-keeper; references as to integrity and ability. F. R. H., Tribune office.

A SITUATION WANTED BY A LADY TO DO mending and darning of fine underwear for ladies and gents; will do neat work on short no-tice. 622 Dix court city. as waiter or porter in saloon, or any kind cowork indoors; good references. Address, J. S. Outlaw, Tribune.

WANTED-BY INTELLIGENT MARRIED MAN

WANTED-BY SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS MAR-ried man, situation of any kind; has had ex-perience in store or driving; best of reference, Address E. S., Tribune office.

LEGAL.

IN RE: INCORPORATION OF THE BROAD-way Athletic Club. In the Court of Com-mon Pleas of the County of Lackawanna. mon Pleas of the County of Luckawanna.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Lackawanna, or a Law Judge thereof, on the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, at 9 o'clock a. m. under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, and supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Breadway Athletic Club," the character and object of which shall be for the mutual improvements of its members in physical culture, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements. The proposed charter is now on file in the office of the Prothenotary of said court.

FREDERIC W. FLEITZ, Solicitor. FREDERIC W. FLEITZ, Solicitor.

PROFESSIONAL.

Certified Public Accountant. EDWARD C. SPAULDING, C. P. A., 23 TRADers' Bank building.

Architects.

EDWARD H. DAVIS, ARCHITECT, CONNELL building, Scranton. FREDERICK L. BROWN, ARCHITECT, PRICE building, 126 Washington avenue, Scranton.

Cabs and Carriages.

RUBBER TIRED CABS AND CARRIAGES; BEST of service. Prompt attention given orders, by 'phone. 'Phones 2672 and 5332. Joseph Kelley. 124 Linden.

Dentists.

DR. C. E. EHLENBERGER, PAULI BUILDING, Spruce street, Scranton. DR. 1. O. LYMAN, SCRANTON PRIVATE HOS-

DR. C. C. LAUBACH, 115 WYOMING AVENUE, DR. H. F. REYNOLDS, OPP. P. O.

Hotels and Restaurants.

THE ELK CAFE, 125 AND 127 FRANKLIN AVE-nue. Rates reasonable. P. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. SCRANTON HOUSE, NEAR D., L. & W. PAS-senger depot. Conducted on the European plan, VICTOR KOCH, Proprietor.

Lawyers.

J. W. BROWNING, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL lor-at-law. Rooms 312-313 Mears building. D. B. REPLOGLE, ATTORNEY-LOANS NEGO-tiated on real estate security. Mears building, corner Washington avenue and Spruce street. WILLARD. WARREN & KNAPP, ATTORNEYS and counsellors at law. Republican building,

JESSUP & JESSUP, ATTORNEYS AND COUN-sellors-at-law, Commonwealth building, Rooms 10, 20 and 21.

JAMES W. OAKFORD, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Rooms 514, 515 and 516 Board of Trade build-

EDWARD W. THAYER, ATTORNEY. ROOMS 903-904, 9th floor, Mears building. L. A. WATRES, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD of Trade building, Scranton, Pa. C. R. PITCHER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOARD

PATTERSON & WILCOX, TRADERS' NATIONAL C. COMEGYS, 9-13 REPUBLICAN BUILDING. A. W. BERTHOLF, ATTORNEY, MEARS BLDG.

Physicians and Surgeons.

DR. W. E. ALLEN, 513 NORTH WASHINGTON DR. S. W. L'AMOREAUX, OFFICE 239 WASH-ington avenue, Residence, 1318 Muberry. Chronic diseases, lungs, heart, kidneys and genito-urinary organs a specialty. Hours, 1 to 4 p. m.

Seeds.

G. R. CLARK & CO., SEEDSMEN AND NURSerymen, store 501 Washington avenue; green houses, 1950 North Main avenue; store tele-phone, 782. Schools

SCHOOL OF THE LACKAWANNA, SCRANTON

Pa. Course preparatory to college, law, medicine or bisiness. Opens Sept. leth. Send for catalogue. Rev. Thomas M. Cann, L.L. D., principal and proprietor; W. E. Plumley, A. M., beadmaster. Wire Screens.

JOSEPH KUETTEL, REAR 511 LACKAWANNA

Miscellaneous. DRESSMAKING FOR CHILDREN TO ORDER;

A. B. BRIGGS CLEANS PRIVY VAULTS AND cess pools; no odor. Improved pumps used. A. B. Briggs, proprietor. Leave orders 1100 North Main avenue, or Eicke's drug store, corner Adams and Mulberry. Telephone 954.

MRS. L. T. KELLER, SOALP TREATMENT, 50c. shampooing, 56c.; facial massage; manicus ing, 25c.; chiropody. 701 Quincy. THE WILKES BARRE RECORD CAN BE HAD

in Scranton at the news stands of Reisman Bros., 493 Spruce and 503 Linden; M. Norton, 822 Lackawanna avenue; I. S. Schutzer, 211 Spruce street. BAUER'S ORCHESTRA-MUSIC FOR BALLS, picnics, parties, receptions, weddings and con-cert work furnished. For terms address R. J. Bauer, conductor, 117 Wyoming avenue, over

MEGARGEE BROS., PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, EN-

Just Received FINLEY'S

A large assortment Shirt Waist of Miniature Calendars for the coming Materials year, such as are used for fancy work Are probably more and designs. As the in demand now than stock in this partic- any time heretofore. ular line is always and although the vise that now is the not been equal to the time to get what you demand we venture want.

Reynolds Bros assortments are un-

Stationers and Engravers,

Hotel Jermyn Building.

Mercereau & Connell

Now open for business at our new store, 132 Wyoming avenue.

We are proud of our store now, and feel justified in doing a little talking, but we prefer to have our friends do the talking for us,

A cordial invitation is extended to all to call and see us.

MERCEREAU & CONNELL

RAILROAD TIME TABLES

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western In Effect June 10, 1900.

South—Leave Scranton for New York at 1.45, 8.00, 5.40, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m., 12.55, 3.85 and 8.10 p. m. For Philadelphia at 5.40, 8.00 and 10.05 a. m.; 12.55 and 8.33 p. m. For Stroudsburg at 6.10 p. m. Milk and accommodation at 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Hoboken at 6.55, 7.18, 10.13 a. m.; 12.08, 2.47, 4.48, 7.19 and 9.43 p. m. Arrive at Philadelphia at 10.00 a. m.; 1.06, 2.48, 6.00 and 9.22 p. m. Arrive from New York at 1.05, 4.06 and 10.20 a. m.; 1.00, 1.52, 5.43, 8.45 and 11.30 p. m. From Stroudsburg at 8.05 a. m. North—Leave Scranton for Buffalo and intermediate stations at 1.10, 4.10 and 8.30 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. For Oswego and Syracuse at 4.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Utica at 1.10 a. m. and 1.55 p. m. For Montrose at 8.30 a. m.; 1.05 p. m. and 5.48 p. m. For Nicholson at 4.00 and 6.15 p. m. For Binghamton, 10.25 and 8.50 p. m. Arrive in Scranton from Buffalo at 1.30, 2.55, 5.35 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.30 and 8.00 p. m. From Oswego and Syracuse at 2.55 a. m.; 12.38 and 8.00 p. m. From Montrose at 7.55 and 10.00 a. m.; 3.20 and 8.00 p. m. Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton for Northumberland at 6.45, 10.05 a. m.; 1.55 and 11.35 p. m. For Nanticoke at 1.10, 5.00 and 8.50 p. m. From Nanticoke at 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Northumberland at 9.43 a. m.; 1.10, 5.00 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Scranton for Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Scranton from Northumberland at 9.42 a. m.; 12.35, 4.50 and 8.45 p. m. Arrive at Scranton from Northumberland at 7.50 a. m., 3.20, 5.35 and 11.10 p. m. In Effect June 10, 1900.

SUNDAY TRAINS. South—Leave Scranton 1.40, 3.00, 5.40, 10.05 a. m.; 3.33, 3.40 and 8.10 p. m. North—Leave Scranton at 1.10, 4.10 a. m.; 1.55, 5.48 and 11.35 p. m. Bloomsburg Division—Leave Scranton at 10.05 a. m. and 5.50 p. m.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.

In Effect May 27, 1900.
Trains Leave Scranton.
For Philadelphia and New York via D. & H. R. R., at 6.45 a. m. and 12.03, 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), and 11.39 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 7.48 p. m.
For White Haven, Harleton and principal points in the coal regions, via D. & H. R. R., 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Pottsville, 6.45, 218 p. m. 6.45, 2.18 and 4.27 p. m. For Follavine, 8.29, 2.18 p. m. For Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations via D. & H. R. R., 6.45 a. m.; 12.03, 2.18, 4.27 (Black Diamond Express), 11.30 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 1.58, 7.48 p. m. For Tunkhannock, Towanda, Elmira, Ithaca, Geneva and principal intermediate stations, via D., L. & W. R. R., 8.08 a. m.; 1.05 and 3.35 p. m. For Geneva, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagora Falla, Chicago, and all points west, via D. & H. R. R., 12.03, 3.33 (Black Diamond Express), 7.48, 10.41, 11.50 p. m. Sundaya, D. & H. R. R., 12.03 p. 12.03, 3.33 (Black Diamins Line), 23.33 (Black Diamins Line), 24.8 p. m. Sundays, D. & H. R. R., 12.03 p. m.; 7.48 p. m.

Pullman parlor and sleeping or Lehigh Valley parlor cars on all trains between Wilkes-Barre and New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo and Suspersion Bridge.

ROLLIN H. WILBUR, Gen. Supt., 26 Cortland street. New York. street, New York. CHARLES S. LEE, Gen. Ples. Agt., 26 Cortland street, New York. A. W. NONNEMACHER, Div. Pass. Agt., South

Bethlehem, Pa. For tickets and Pullman reservations apply to 09 Lackawanna avenue, Scranton, Pa. Central Railroad of New Jersey. Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Stations in New York—Foot of Liberty street,
N. R., and South Ferry.
Anthracite coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 2560.
Trains leave Scranton for New York, Newark, Elizabeth, Philadelphia, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and White Haven, at 8.30 a. m.; express, 1.20; express, 4.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Pittston and Wilkes-Barre, 8.30 a. m.; 1.20 and 4.00 p. m. Sundays, 2.15 p. m.

For Baltimore and Washington, and points South and West via Bethlehem, 8.30 a. m., 1.20 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc., at 8.30 a. m. and 1.20 p. m.

For Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, via Allentown, 8.30 a. m. and 1.20 p. m.

Sundays, 2.15 p. m. For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m., 1.20 p. m.
For Pottsville, 8.30 a. m., 1.20 p. m.
Through tickets to all points east, south and
west at lowest rates at the station.
J. H. OHLHAUSEN, Gen. Supt.
H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

Erie and Wyoming Valley. Times Table in Effect Sept. 17, 1900.

Trains for Hawley and local points, connecting at Hawley with Eric railroad for New York, Newburgh ad intermediate points, leave Scranton at 7.05 a. m. and 2.25 p. m.

Trains arrive at Scranton at 10.30 a. m. and 9.10 p. m.

Money to Loan. MONEY TO LOAN. BATTENBERG, ATTOR-bey, 307 Connell Building.

MONEY TO LOAN-STRAIGHT LOANS AT once. Curry, Connell building. ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN—QUICK. straight loans or Building and Loan. At from 4 to 6 per cent. Call on N. V. Walker, \$14-315 Connell building.

limited, we would ad. supply so far has to say that for completeness our present surpassed.

Comprising in part:

French Panne Velvets. (Plain or figured,) New Silk Flannels. Polka Dot Velvets. Silk Embreidered French Flannels. Plain French Flannels. Polka Dot Cashmeres,

Etc., Etc. ALSO an unusually fine line of Cordurovs. Velutina Cords and Plain Velveteens.

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Mount Pleasant

Coal of the best quality for domestic use and of all sizes, including Buckwheat and Birdseys, delivered in any part of the city, at the lowest

ing; reom 300; telephone No. 1762; er at the mine, telephone No. 272, will be promptly at-tended to. Dealers supplied at the mine.

orders received at the office, Connell build-

Mount Pleasant Coal Co.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES. RAILROAD Schedule in Effect May 27, 1900.

Station: 6.45 a. m., week days, for Sunbury, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Washington and for Pitts-burg and the West.

Trains leave Scranton, D. &. H.

9.38 a. m., week days, for Hazleton, Pottsville, Reading Norristown, and Philadelphia; and for Sun-bury Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. 2.18 p. m., week days, (Sundays 1.58 p. m.,) for Sunbury, Harris-burg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg and the West. For Hazleton, Potts-

J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen. Mgr. Delaware and Hudson.

ville, Reading, &c. week days. 4.27 p. m., week days, for Sunbury, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg, Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

In Effect Oct. 21, 1900. Trains for Carbondale leave Scranton at 6.20, 7.83, 8.53, 10.13 a. m.; 12.00, 1.23, 2.26, 3.52, 5.25, 5.57, 7.9, 15, 11.15 p. m.; 1.16 a. m. Fore Honesdale—6.20, 10.13 a. m.; 2.26 and For Wilkes-Barre—6.45, 7.48, 8.43, 9.38, 10.43 a. n.; 12.03, 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, m.; 12.03, 1.28, 2.18, 3.33, 4.27, 6.10, 7.48, 10.41, 11.30 p. m.

For L. V. R. R. points—6.45 a. m.; 12.03, 2.18, 4.27 and 11.30 p. m.

For Ponnsylvania R. R. points—6.45, 9.38 a. m.; 2.18 and 4.37 p. m.

For Albany and all points north—6.20 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

For Carbendale—9.00, 11.53 a. m.; 2.26, 3.52, 5.17, 10.53 p. m.

For Wilkes-Barre—9.38 a. m.; 12.03, 1.58, 2.28. i7, 10.52 p. m. For Wilkes-Barre—9.38 a. m.; 12.03, 1.58, 3.28, 6.27, 8.27 p. m.

For Albany and points north—3.52 p. m.

For Honesdale—9.00 a. m. and 3.52 p. m.

Lowest rates to all points in United States and Canada.

New York, Ontario and Western R.R. TIME TABLE IN EFFECT SUNDAY, NOV. 4.

J. W. BURDICK, G. P. A., Albany, N. Y. H. W. CROSS, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa.

North Bound Trains. Leave Carbondale. Arrive Carbondale. Cadosia.
11.20 a. m. 1.05 p. m.
Arrive Carbondale 6 10 p. m.
South Bound.
Leave Arrive
Carbondale. Seranton.
7.00 a. m. 7.42 a. m.
d. 34 p. m. 4.20 p. m.
g. only. North Bound.
Leave Arrive
Carbondale. Cadosia.
9.10 a. m. 10.45 a. m.
Arrive Carbondale 7.40 p. m.
Leave Carbondale, Seranton. Leave Cadosia Legve Scranton. 8.30 a. m. 7.00 p. m. Carbondale, 7.00 a. m. 5.54 p. m. Cadosia. 4.30 p. m. 5.54 p. m. 6.35 p. m.
Trains leaving Scratton at 10.40 a. m. daily, and 8.30 a. m. Sundays, make New York, Cornwall, Middletown, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Rome, Utica, Oneida and Oswego connections, For further information consult ticket agents, J. C. ANDERSON, Gen. Pass. Agt., New York, J. E. WELSH, Traveling Passenger Agent, Scranton.